

Two new Philippine Culicidae.

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Mansonia chrysogona n. sp.

Integument ocher-yellow, the vestiture nearly throughout of golden and yellow scales.

Female.—Proboscis moderately long and stout, uniform, about as long as the abdomen, clothed with deep yellow scales, the tip black. Palpi about one-third the length of the proboscis, with many hairs and clothed with shining deep yellow scales, the tips black. Clypeus ochreous brown, nude. Antennae with the tori small, ochreous marked with brown; second joint yellow, the succeeding ones brownish. Occiput clothed with narrow curved golden scales and bearing many golden bristles, the vertex with deep yellow, long, erect, forked scales.

Mesonotum ocher-yellow with broad, brown, double median stripe and a brown patch over the roots of the wings; the vestiture dense, of narrow curved golden scales, with three narrow longitudinal furrows medianly; antescutellar space bare. Scutellum with scales like those of the mesonotum and with a group of golden bristles on each lobe. Pleura yellow marked with brown, with yellow setae and a few pale scales.

Abdomen cylindrical, truncate at the tip, the segments with apical rows of yellow hairs, the tip with numerous yellow bristles; the integument ocher-yellow, the vestiture above and below of broad, deep yellow, shining scales.

Wings hyaline, the scales along the veins shining ocher-yellow, narrowly lanceolate; stem of the second marginal cell about as long as the cell; base of the second posterior cell nearer the base of wing than the base of the second marginal cell; basal cross-vein more than its own length behind the anterior cross-vein. Halteres yellow.

Legs slender, clothed with yellow shining scales; hind legs with the apices of the femora and the bases and apices of the tibiae black; hind tarsi with the apical half of the second and all the succeeding joints brownish with yellow luster. Claws equal and simple.

Length: Body 4.5 mm., wing 5 mm.

Male.—Coloration similar to the female. Palpi long, exceeding the proboscis by nearly the length of the last joint; last two joints and apex of the long joint somewhat thickened and clothed with numerous long yellow hairs; vestiture yellow, the last two joints and the apex of the long joint dark scaled. Antennae densely plumose, the hairs brownish and golden. Abdomen depressed, broadened behind the middle; the lateral ciliation abundant, rather long, yellow. All the femora with dark apices; tarsi of all the legs brownish.

Claws: 2.0-2.0-0.0. Length: Body 4.5 mm., wing 4 mm.

Locality: Parang, Mindanao (May 31, 1906).

Type: Cat. No. 12,626 U. S. National Museum. Three specimens, 2 females, 1 male.

This species has been recorded from the Philippines by Ludlow under the name *Chrysoconops aurites* in the belief that it is identical with *Taeniorhynchus aurites* Theobald. Theobald's species was described from Africa and specimens from that continent, undoubtedly identical, are before me. In *aurites* the vestiture of the mesonotum is coarse and sub-erect while in *chrysogona* it is much denser and closely appressed; *aurites* shows two longitudinal, broad, bare stripes on the dorsum of the mesonotum while in *chrysogona* there is hardly a trace of such stripes. In the African species the first three tarsals of the hind legs are white with black apical bands while the Philippine species shows no banding; the apical bands of the hind femora of *chrysogona* are absent in *aurites*. The new species appears to come nearest to Theobald's *Taeniorhynchus ochraceus* from the Malay Peninsula; *ochraceus*, however, is said to have black forked scales on the nape, while in *chrysogona* these scales are yellow.

Taeniorhynchus aurites and related forms have been placed by Theobald in Goeldi's genus *Chrysoconops*. This genus is founded on *Culex fulvus* Wiedemann, a species of *Aedes* (*sensu* Dyar and Knab) with toothed claws and pointed abdomen in the female. *Aurites* and *chrysogona* are undoubtedly species of *Mansonia* in spite of the striking difference in appearance. The male genitalia of *Mansonia chrysogona* correspond in every way with those of the American *Mansonia berturbans* Walker and only show slight differences, of specific value in the details. In the female the claws are simple, the abdomen blunt. The eggs are laid in a raft while in *Aedes* they are laid singly.

Aedeomyia catasticta n. sp.

Female.—Proboscis black scaled, a white ring at the middle and a small white spot a short distance behind it; a broad white ring close to the apex. Palpi short, black scaled with white apices. Clypeus

clothed with flat white scales. Occiput clothed with roughened and erect broad scales, those in the middle and along the margin of the eyes creamy, those at the sides and on the vertex mostly black.

Mesonotum clothed with broad, ocher yellow, brown and creamy white scales; the yellow scales form a median stripe in front which broadens out at the middle; behind and at the sides the brown scales predominate; the white scales form indistinct wavy lines and there is a white patch in front of the yellow stripe. Scutellum yellow and white scaled with a tuft of black scales on each lobe. Abdomen dark scaled above, the segments with ill defined, median, apical patches of yellow scales and lateral, white, oblique marks; venter black, marked with white.

Wing vestiture black, yellow and white intermixed, the yellow scales most abundant along the costa and outwardly on the veins, the white mostly disposed in spots; there is a white spot on the costa a third from the base and continued irregularly across the wing veins, a smaller one close to the base of the wing; two-thirds from the base is the largest costal white spot, continued by white patches at the bases of the cells of the second and fourth veins and by a yellow patch upon the third vein; a small, white, costal spot towards the apex of the wing; the apices of all the veins, except the lower branch of the fifth, are white scaled and there is a white spot on the third vein in line with the outer spot of the costa.

The legs are black scaled spotted with white upon the femora, tibiae and first tarsal joints; the black scales mostly show yellow at their bases; the hind tarsi have the first and second joints white ringed at bases and apices, the last three joints white, the third and fourth with black rings close to the apices. The middle and hind femora are distinctly tufted at their apices, the front ones less markedly so. Claws simple. Length: Body 3.5 mm., wing 3 mm.

Localities: Samal, Bataan; Parang, Mindanao.

Type: Cat. No. 12,627, U. S. National Museum.

This species much resembles *Acdeomyia squamipennis* Arrib. but differs in many details and these differences appear to be constant. In *squamipennis* the proboscis has a broader white ring and the spot behind it is larger and yellow while the apical white ring is very narrow. In *squamipennis* the palpi, besides the white apex, have a large yellow patch in the middle. On the mesonotum the ocher-yellow scales are distributed nearly over the entire surface and the white spots on the wings are much smaller than in the Philippine species. The male genitalia of the two species show specific differences.